Climate in Everyday Life. *C. E. P. Brooks.* Philosophical Library, New York. 1951. First edition. 272 pp. and appendices. $4.75.

Dr. Brooks has assembled in this volume considerable material in the relatively new field of applied climatology, a field which deals with the application of man's knowledge of climate to a better adaptation of his housing, business enterprises, and other activities, with the vagaries of weather. The primary objective of the book is to illustrate how the reader may make the best of the climate in which he lives. In a small way the author succeeds in doing this.

The publication is divided into three parts, part one dealing with climate types and the design of buildings which take advantage of favorable features of these climates especially as to the use of solar heat, and in regard to humidity and wind factors. Part two is concerned with the effect of climate on the deterioration of materials, on human comfort and health, and on the design of buildings to withstand the rigors of weather. Part three discusses man's efforts to control climate by offsetting its undesirable effects through the use of air conditioning in homes and by 'rain making' during periods of drought.

In the opinion of the reviewer *Climate In Everyday Life* will be a worthwhile addition to the reference works in climate by furnishing concrete examples for the successful application of weather knowledge to the solution of specific problems involving weather factors.

LYLE R. FLETCHER

Chemistry for the Laboratory. *Alfred B. Garrett, Joseph F. Haskins, Thor R. Rubin,* and *Frank H. Verhoek.* Ginn and Co., Boston. First edition, 1951. xi+355 pp. $3.00.

The number of General Chemistry Laboratory manuals published during the past ten years is so great that each new one is likely to be considered "just another laboratory manual." This manual should not be so classified. It has a definite appeal from the purely mechanical viewpoint. The use of heavy black type for sub-headings is very effective. The numerous illustrations stand out clearly because they are drawn in perspective. The sheets are perforated for easy removal and punched to permit reassembling as corrected experiments are returned.

The appendices provide much useful information for the student, instructor, and stockroom manager. The section on arithmetic in chemistry is well done but would be more valuable if additional problem types had been included. Emphasis on oxidation and reduction and inclusion of exercises on "The Electrons in the Atom" and "Radioactivity" indicate consistency with modern trends in the teaching of chemistry. The authors have shown commendable restraint in limiting the number of questions which are well chosen and clearly stated. The small number of questions with obvious answers is refreshing. The number and variety of experiments allows considerable latitude in selecting experiments to fit a given situation.

The authors have succeeded rather well in their attempt to produce a coordinated unit for the study of chemistry in the laboratory. Despite several sad experiences with manuals that "looked good" but proved unsatisfactory in actual use, this reviewer believes that "Chemistry for the Laboratory" can be highly recommended.

NELSON W. HOVEY

Principles of Geology. *James Gilluly, Aaron C. Waters, A. O. Woodford.* W. H. Freeman and Company, San Francisco. First edition, 1951. xiii+631 pp. $5.75.

In the reviewer's opinion the authors have taken an interesting and unique approach, which departs from the usual practice in the study of geology. The brief treatment of conventional topics and terms allows for more emphasis on the kind of evidence on which geologic conclusions are based, for example, the Pratt or Airy Theory of Isostasy; Newton's Law of Gravitation; Darcy's Law, as applied to ground water movement; various theories on mountain building; etc. This is done quite consistently throughout the text. The introduction of engineering problems in gravity movements of soil and rock, ground water supplies as it affects various groups of people in their daily living, effects of earthquakes upon man in inhabited regions; and other practical applications also add greatly to the use of the text.

A very commendable feature is the wealth of profiles and diagrammatic sections used to illustrate text content. Practically all of the twenty chapters include a summary of "Facts Concepts, Terms" with a list of basic questions and "Suggested Readings." Four appendices, Techniques of Topographic Mapping, International Atomic Weights, Identification of Minerals, and Identification of Rocks follow the text material.

The author attains the objectives which appear in the preface. The text is quite readable, attractively printed and bound, supplemented by many excellent pictures, and challenging to the reader. Such a well-balanced book should meet the demands for a college text in physical geology.

HARRY K. HUTTER